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Reserve

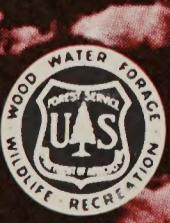
ASHLEY

National Forest

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
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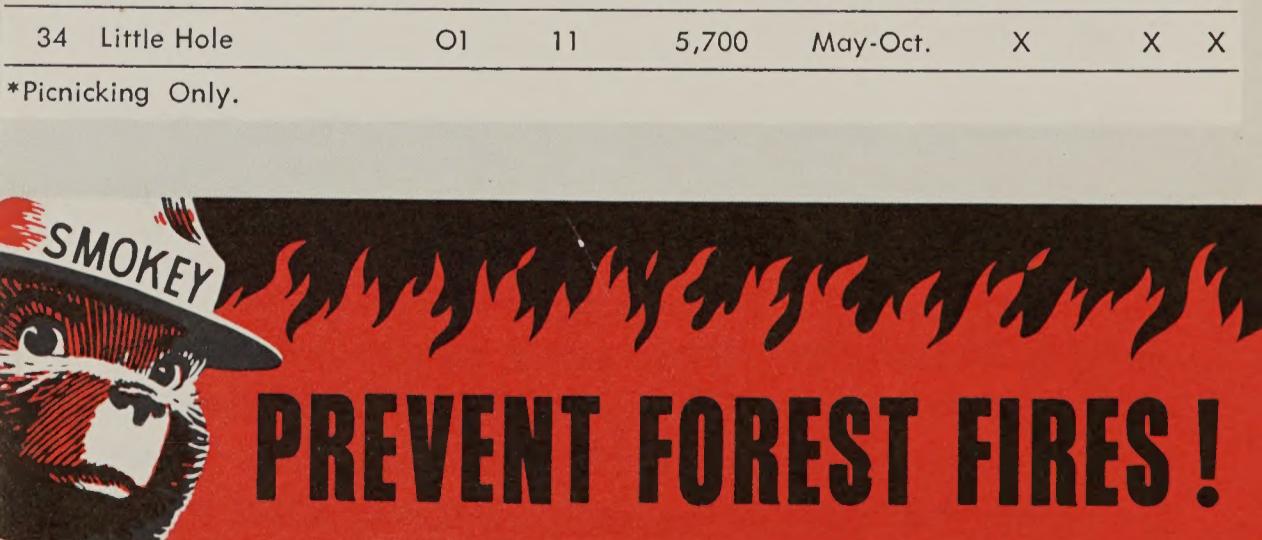


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - FOREST SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION

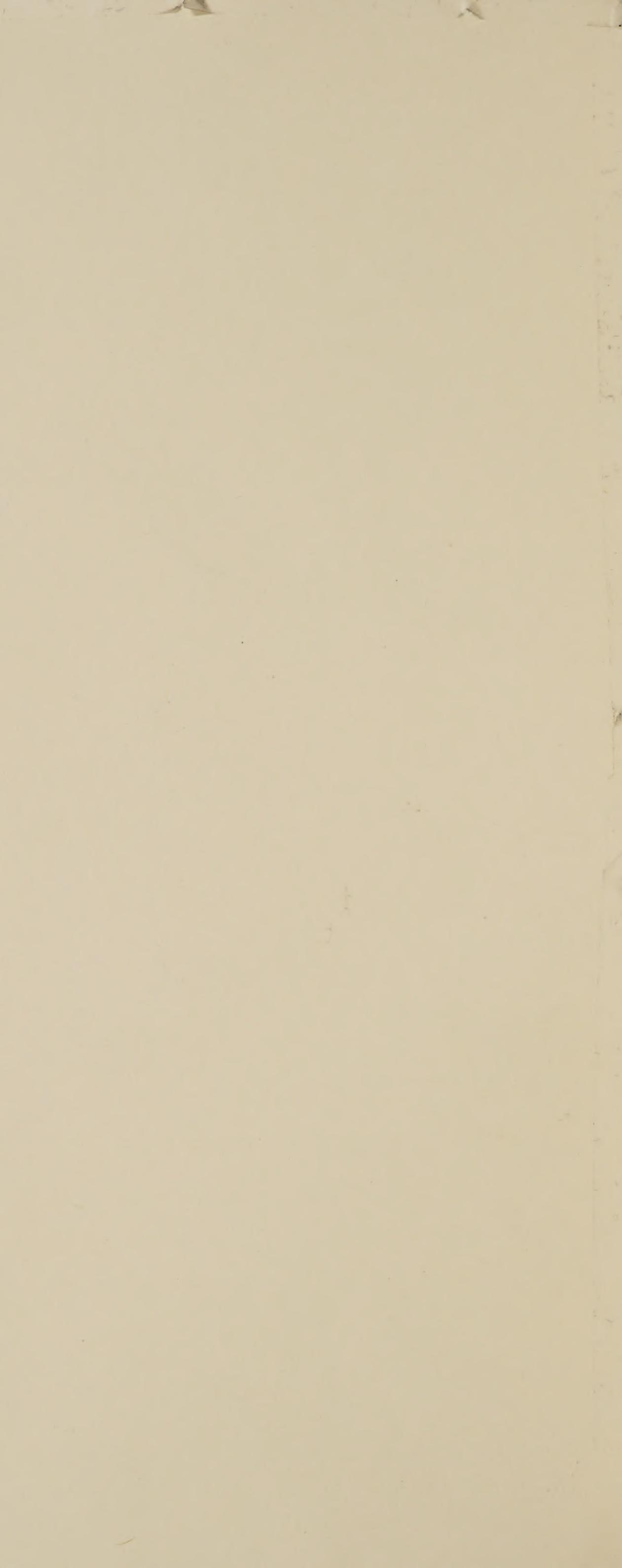
RECREATION SITES

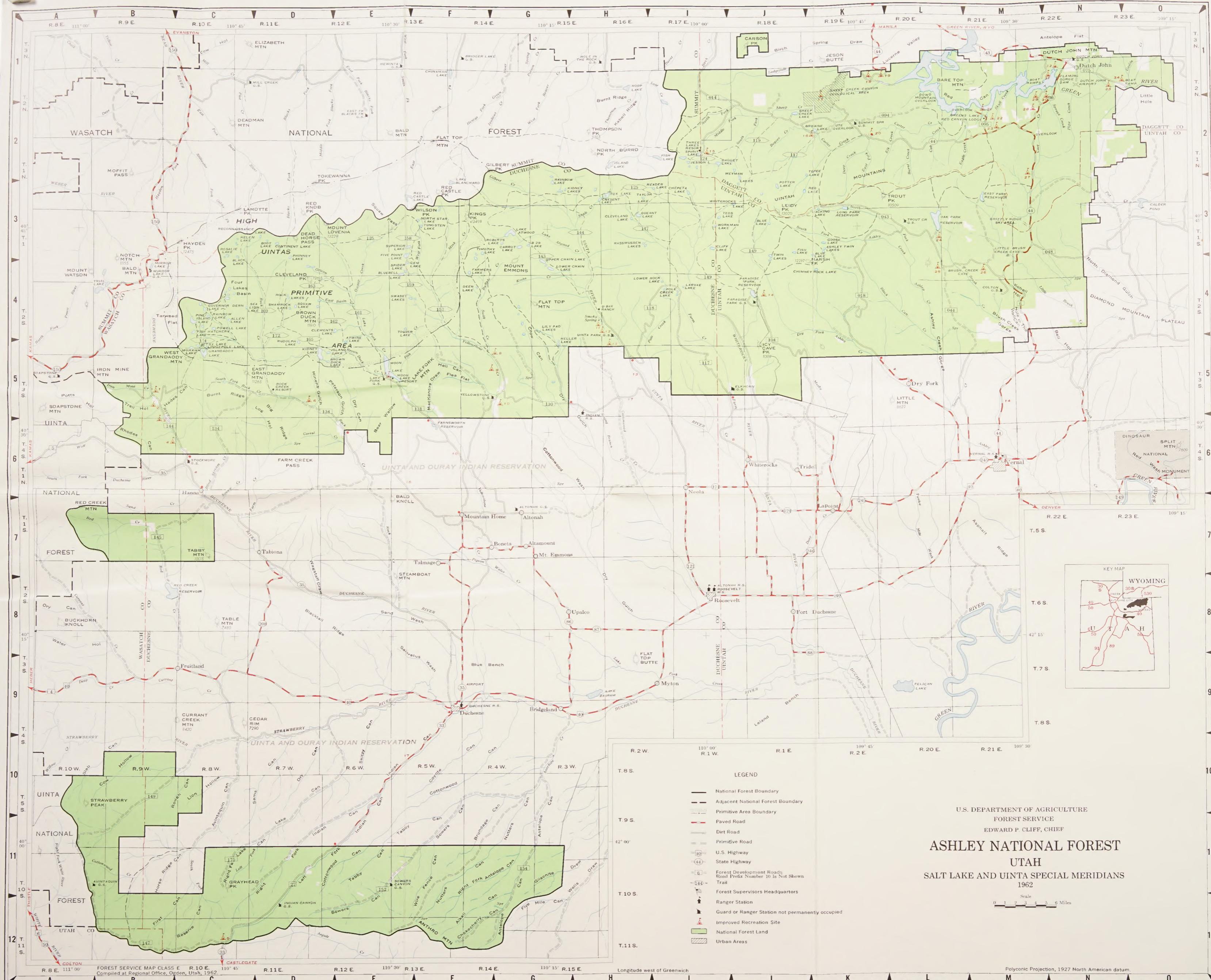
MAP NUMBER	NAME	MAP LOCATION	NO. CAMPING UNITS	ELEVATION	SEASON OF USE	STREAM	LAKE	BOATING	FISHING
1	Iron Mine	B5	9	7,800	June-Oct.	X			X
2	Hades	B5	10	7,700	May-Oct.	X			X
3	Castle Cliff	B6	3	7,600	May-Oct.	X			X
4	Aspen Grove	B6	14	7,500	May-Oct.	X			X
5	Avintaquin	C12	14	9,400	June-Oct.				
6	Yellowpine Flat	D5	2	7,800	June-Oct.	X			X
7	Moon Lake	E5	56	7,900	June-Oct.	X	X	X	X
8	Swift Creek	F4	9	8,100	June-Oct.	X			X
9	Reservoir	F5	5	7,900	June-Oct.	X	X		X
10	Yellowstone	G5	14	7,700	June-Oct.	X			X
11	Wandin	H4	6	8,100	June-Oct.	X			X
12	Uinta River	H4	*	7,500	June-Oct.	X			
13	Uinta Canyon	H5	25	7,500	June-Oct.	X			X
14	Paradise	J4	13	10,000	June-Oct.		X	X	X
15	Spirit Lake	I2	9	10,000	June-Oct.	X	X	X	X
16	Browne Lake	J2	8	8,700	June-Oct.	X	X	X	X
17	Palisades	K1	17	7,000	June-Oct.	X			X
18	Moenkopi	K1	12	6,500	May-Oct.	X			X
19	Carmel	K1	18	6,500	May-Oct.	X			X
20	Deep Creek	K2	17	8,000	June-Oct.	X			X
21	Red Canyon Overlook	M2	*	7,200	May-Oct.		X		
22	Green Lakes	M2	14	7,100	June-Oct.		X	X	X
23	Skull Creek	M2	12	7,400	May-Oct.	X			X
24	Oaks Park	L3	12	9,100	June-Oct.	X	X	X	X
25	Kaler Hollow	L4	4	9,000	June-Oct.				
26	Iron Springs	M4	1	8,500	June-Oct.				
27	Red Springs	M2	11	8,000	June-Oct.	X			X
28	Greendale	M2	11	7,000	May-Oct.		X	X	X
29	Cedar Springs	M2	23	6,200	May-Oct.		X	X	X
30	Deer Run	N2	21	6,200	May-Oct.		X	X	X
31	Mustang Ridge	M1	73	6,200	Apr.-Nov.		X	X	X
32	Canyon Glen	N1	*	6,100	May-Oct.		X	X	X
33	Dripping Springs	N1	8	6,000	May-Oct.		X		
34	Little Hole	O1	11	5,700	May-Oct.	X		X	X

*Picnicking Only.



Cover Picture: Sir Edmund Hillary, world renowned mountain climber from New Zealand, in the High Uintas Primitive Area.





WELCOME to the ASHLEY NATIONAL FOREST

In the northeastern corner of Utah lie the Uinta Mountains. Ranging east and west for nearly 150 miles, they are the highest in Utah and the only major east-west mountain range in the United States. The Ashley National Forest lies within this unique setting, and includes Kings Peak — 13,498 feet in elevation — the highest point in Utah, and several other peaks above 13,000 feet. The beauty and majesty of these mountains towering above timber line are reflected in the crystal waters of numerous lakes dotting the basins and glades below.

Contrasting with the high rugged mountains is the sagebrush-covered benchland through which flows the Green River 7,000 feet below. Between these extremes in elevation is the wealth in resources of the Ashley National Forest — timber, water, forage, minerals, wildlife, and recreation.

SERVICES

Privately-owned resorts on the National Forest at Moon Lake, Rock Creek, Uinta Park, Red Canyon and Spirit Lake provide cabins and other accommodations for boating, riding, hunting, and fishing. In addition, there are a number of ranches adjacent to the forest where these facilities can be obtained. Most communities near the forest have good overnight accommodations and cafes. Saddle horses can be rented in the various communities and at ranches and resorts on or near the National Forest.



Camping and
on the

RECREATION

In the northeastern part of the forest the spectacular and inspiring scenic features of Flaming Gorge and Red Gorge combine with the exotic formations of The Sheep Creek Canyon Geological Area and the panorama of the High Uintas to delight even the most unimaginative. Blend all of this with the Flaming Gorge Dam and immense reservoir, and you have one of the most outstanding recreation areas in the Nation.

Currently the Forest Service is forging deeper into an ambitious outdoor recreation program in the Flaming Gorge area which calls for 65 camp and picnic sites capable of accommodating 9,000 people simultaneously, 16 scenic overlooks, three boat ramps, two marinas, organization sites, a summer home site, boat clubs, and a resort.

Camping and picnicking areas are well dispersed over the entire forest. The chart on the



Picnicking are increasingly popular in Ashley National Forest.

More than 680 miles of Ashley National Forest streams carry water from the mountains to the valleys and provide sport and relaxation for fishermen.

map keys the location of each and tells what facilities you may expect to find. Picnicking is permitted in all areas, while camping is ordinarily not permitted in picnic grounds. Normally, the weather is warm enough at the lower elevations for family camping and picnicking from about May 1 to October 1. The season is proportionately shorter, at both ends, at higher elevations.

Limited boating opportunities are offered by Moon Lake, East Park Reservoir, Oaks Park Reservoir, Paradise Reservoir, and Spirit Lake. A boat trip down the Green River is a delightful and exciting experience of increasing popularity.

With the filling of Flaming Gorge Reservoir beginning in 1963, boating will become a major activity. Approximately 27 miles of this reservoir will be within the Ashley National Forest. This section of the lake will lie in a deep rocky canyon and will provide outstanding scenic boat trips.



THE HIGH UNTAS PRIMITIVE AREA

The High Uintas Primitive Area is situated on the main divide of the Uinta Mountains. Approximately two-thirds of its 244,000 acres lies within the boundaries of the Ashley National Forest and the remainder within the Wasatch National Forest. High rugged peaks and expanses of ridges above timberline, typify the area. A number of peaks over 13,000 feet above sea level protrude above the main ridge of this unique east-west mountain range. Below timberline are extensive stands of lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce.

Travel within the area is by foot or horseback only. Nevertheless, the number of visits is increasing each year. To meet this increasing demand for a wilderness experience, the Forest Service is expanding and improving the existing trail system. Other facilities are limited to those essential for sanitation, fire prevention, and preservation of wilderness values.

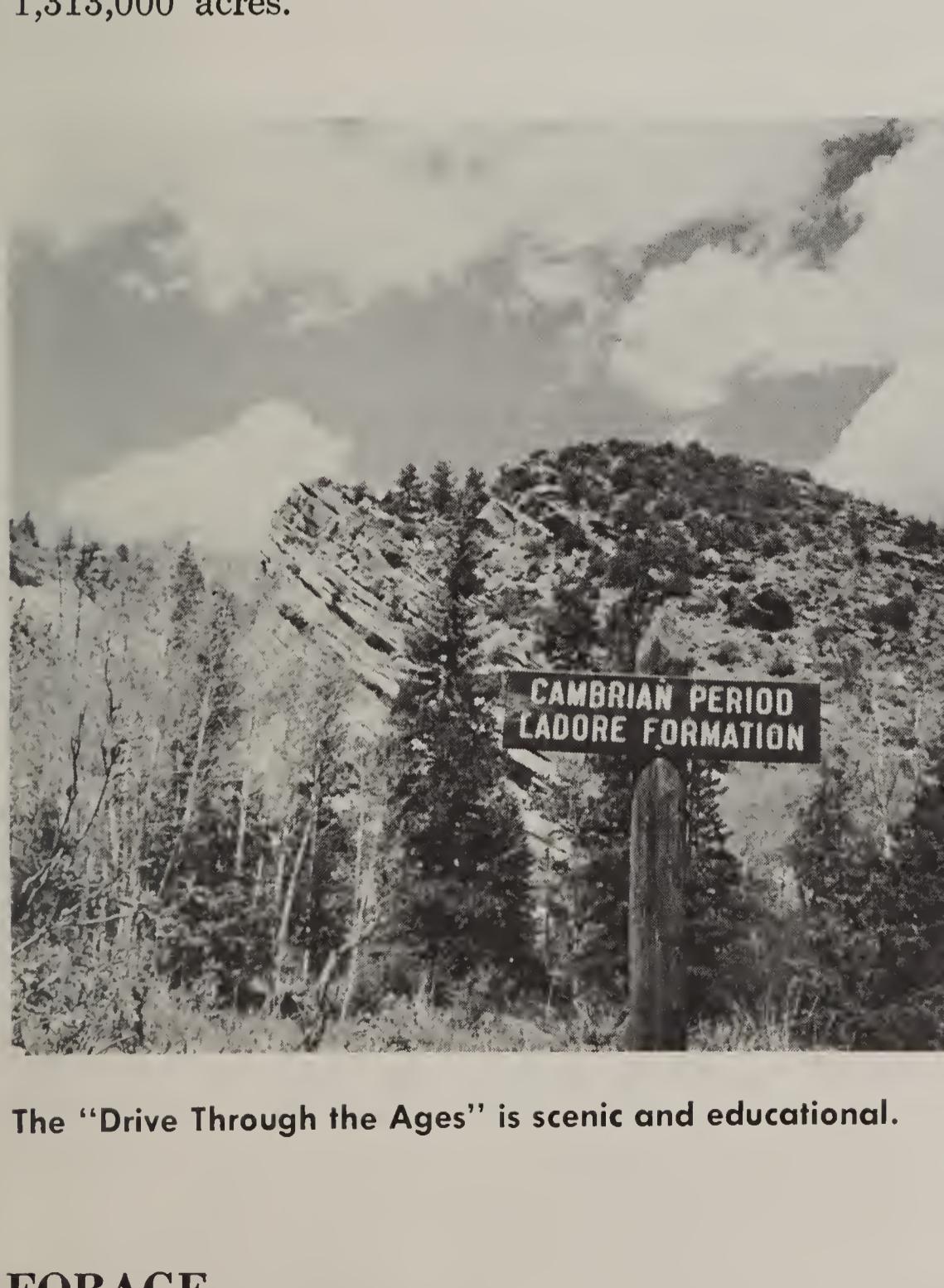
The primitive area, a summer home to many big game animals, is seldom hunted because early fall snows force the wildlife to lower elevations before the hunting season. Deer and elk can be seen during the summer and mountain sheep may be seen occasionally by sharp-eyed wilderness enthusiasts. Stream headwaters and over 100 lakes and reservoirs offer excellent fishing.

HISTORY

Prior to the coming of the white man, the Ute Indians of Utah and the Shoshone Indians of Wyoming hunted and roamed over the area now embraced by the Ashley National Forest. Dominguez and Escalante, Spanish explorers, were the first known white men to see the Uinta Mountains when their party passed through the Uintah Basin in 1776.

The Ashley National Forest was named for explorer-fur trader William H. Ashley. In the 1820's Ashley and his party trapped beaver in northern Utah and southern Idaho, making many visits to the Uinta Mountains. The first rendezvous near Flaming Gorge in July 1825, was attended by about 200 white and 800 Indian trappers. Ashley left after a day or so with furs worth \$75,000 purchased by the pound.

The Ashley National Forest was established July 1, 1908, by Executive Order of President Theodore Roosevelt from part of the Uintah Forest Reserve. Additions have been made by proclamations of President Taft, Coolidge, Hoover, and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The present gross area is 1,313,000 acres.



FORAGE



**The Ashley National Forest contains 670,000 acres of
of lodgepole pine. Other commercial timber species include
small areas of ponderosa pine and Douglas fir at low**

WILDLIFE

Thousands of deer hunters can fondly recall opening day of the hunting season on the Ashley National Forest. Maybe there was a cold tingling in the toes and fingertips, and maybe the steam from granddad's breath fogged his glasses for a while, but with the first light of day there lay that vast expanse of mountains—the High Uintas—brooding with the spruce, fir and pines, ghostly with aspen, and finally blushing pink along the high peaks and saddles under the first rays of the sun.

For many hunters the aesthetic experience is recompense enough for their time and money. The Ashley National Forest, however, not only provides spectacular viewing, but wonderful hunting. The forest abounds in big game, especially the mule deer and elk with lesser numbers of black bear, moose, and antelope. A few Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep are present. Native upland birds include the sage, ruffed and blue grouse. The



**Commercial forest land with large areas of almost pure stands
Engelmann spruce and alpine fir at higher elevations with
elevations.**

California quail and chukar partridge have been introduced and are established on the lower foothills and adjacent valleys.

Some of the best fishing in the State is found in the Uinta Mountains, and most of the back country lakes are well stocked. Common fishes are the rainbow, native or cutthroat, brown and brook trout, and the Montana grayling.

By law, the Forest Service is responsible for management of the land or wildlife habitat on the National Forests and the State is charged with the protection and management of wildlife populations. Wildlife is a crop and as such must be harvested in order to keep a balance between animal numbers and available food. The Forest Service and Utah Department of Fish and Game work together in formulating wildlife management programs to give sportsmen the best of hunting and fishing on the Ashley National Forest.

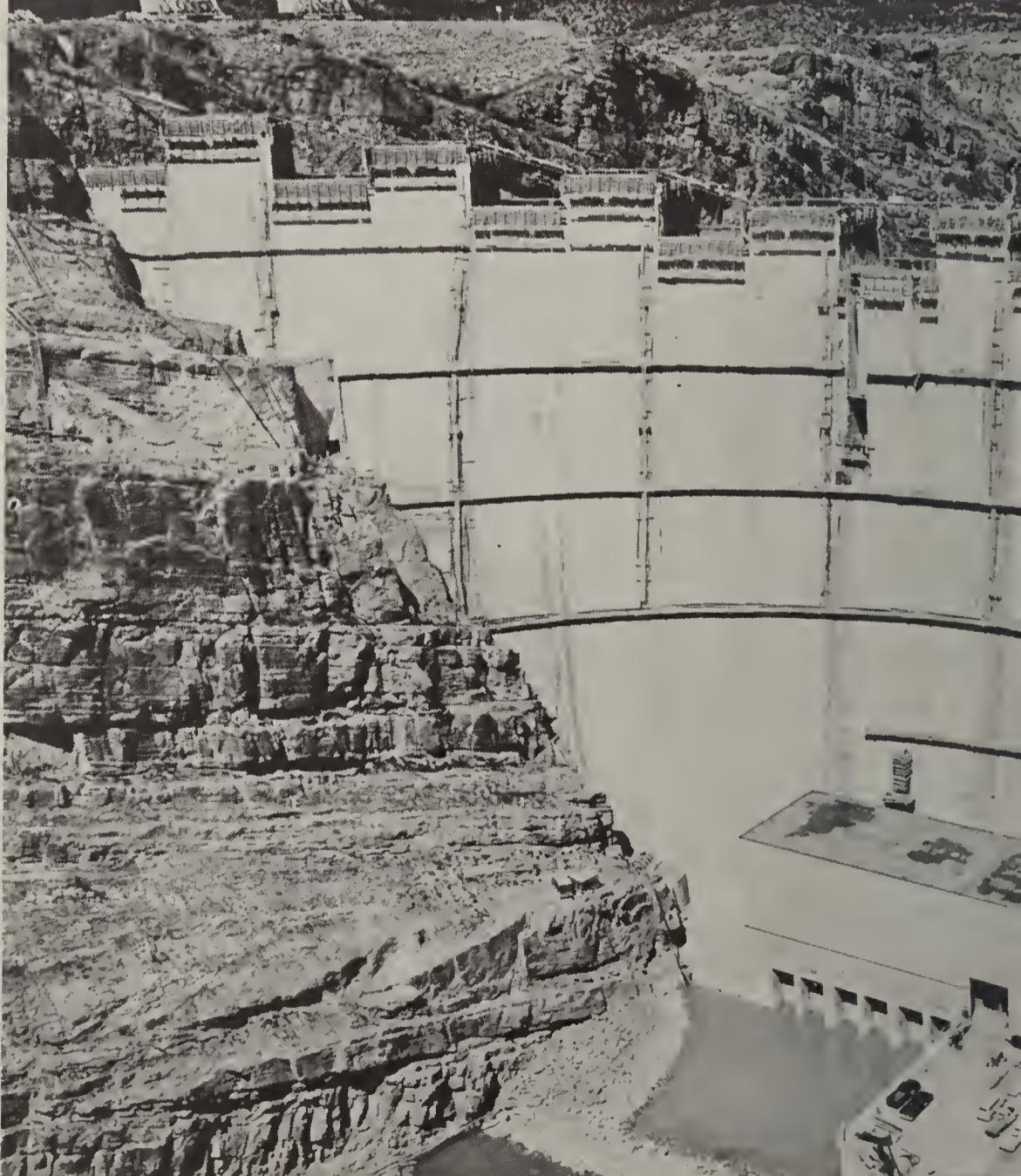
For additional information about the Ashley National Forest, write or visit the office of the Forest Supervisor in the Post Office Building in Vernal, or Forest Ranger offices in Duchesne, Roosevelt, Vernal and Manila. These offices are open from 8 to 5 Monday through Friday. Your visit will be welcomed.

MINERALS, OIL & GAS

Several rich mineral strikes have livened the pages of the area's history. One of the most outstanding mining developments was the Dyer Mine located in the southeastern part of the forest. This rich copper deposit yielded ore worth about three million dollars from 1887 to about 1900.

During this period, prospectors searched the Uinta Mountains in great numbers, and several small gold deposits were located and worked out. Also, additional copper deposits were located, but none to compare with the Dyer Mine discovery.

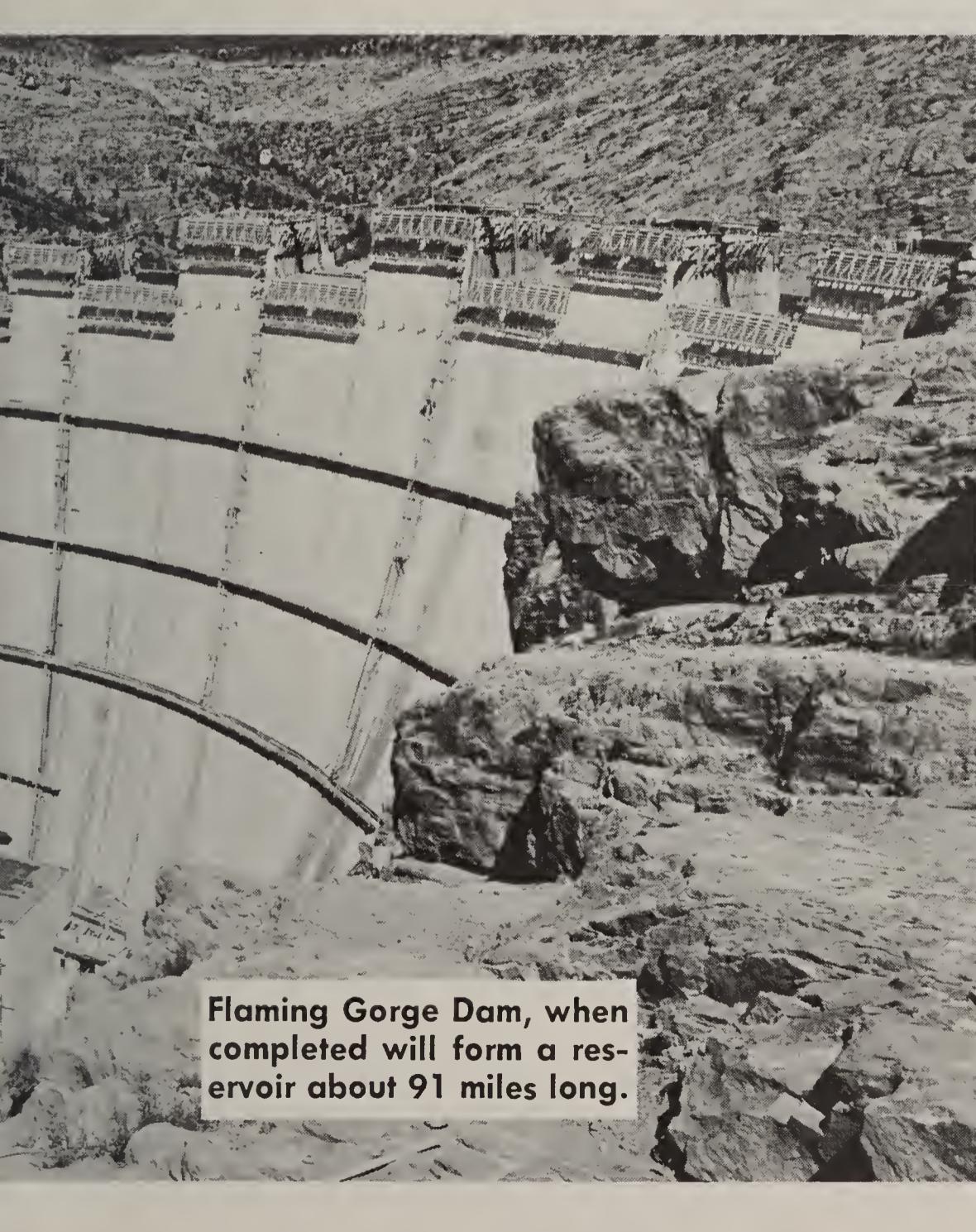
Practically all of the Ashley National Forest is still open to mineral prospecting and oil and gas exploration. Prospectors continue their hopeful quests for a rich strike. Over 400,000 acres have been leased for oil exploration in recent years.



U. S. Bureau of Reclamation Photo by F. B. Slate



Sheep Creek Canyon Geological Area presents an interesting study of sheer vertical walls and mammoth, colored rock spires.



Flaming Gorge Dam, when completed will form a reservoir about 91 miles long.



Numerous sapphire-like lakes in the High Uintas Primitive
ering above them. Formed by glacial action, most are de

WATER FOR THE WEST

It may seem a paradox that water, one of the earth's most abundant compounds, is also one of its greatest treasures, a treasure which is fast increasing in importance. The pressure of a booming population steadily heightens the demand for more water — for electrical power, manufacturing, agriculture, and the innumerable culinary needs of daily living.

Viewed in this context alone, the National Forests locm tremendously important. Strange though it may seem, more than 50 percent of the West's usable water originates on the National Forests. Our mountainous forest lands — vast, humid islands in a sense — tend to "snag" the clouds, drawing heavily on their snow and rain.

Under ideal conditions this precipitation percolates gently into the earth. That which is excess



a reflect the grandeur of the mountains and trees toward and crystal clear — good habitat for trout.

to the needs of the vegetation, seeps gradually to lower elevations emerging eventually as clear, cool streams. Functioning properly, a watershed in the semi-arid West is a mountain area which converts intermittent precipitation into permanent streamflow. Were it not for this phenomenon, much of the West could never have been developed. It is primarily because of their water-producing capacity that the mountains cradle our major western cities.

The vast Uinta Mountain watershed within the Ashley National Forest empties its streams into the Green River, and plays a vital role in the industrial, agricultural, and social welfare of Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, California, and Old Mexico. Important water projects within these mountains are Moon Lake Reservoir, Stanaker Dam Reservoir, Flaming Gorge Reservoir, and the Central Utah Project.

Livestock have played an important role in the history and economy of the Ashley National Forest. Early settlers in the area made a business of buying cattle and horses from people heading further west, fattening them on the rich grasses, then selling them again at a good profit. Others established huge herds by buying Texas cattle for a song, then turning them out onto the lush rangeland where nature and a few cowboys did the rest.

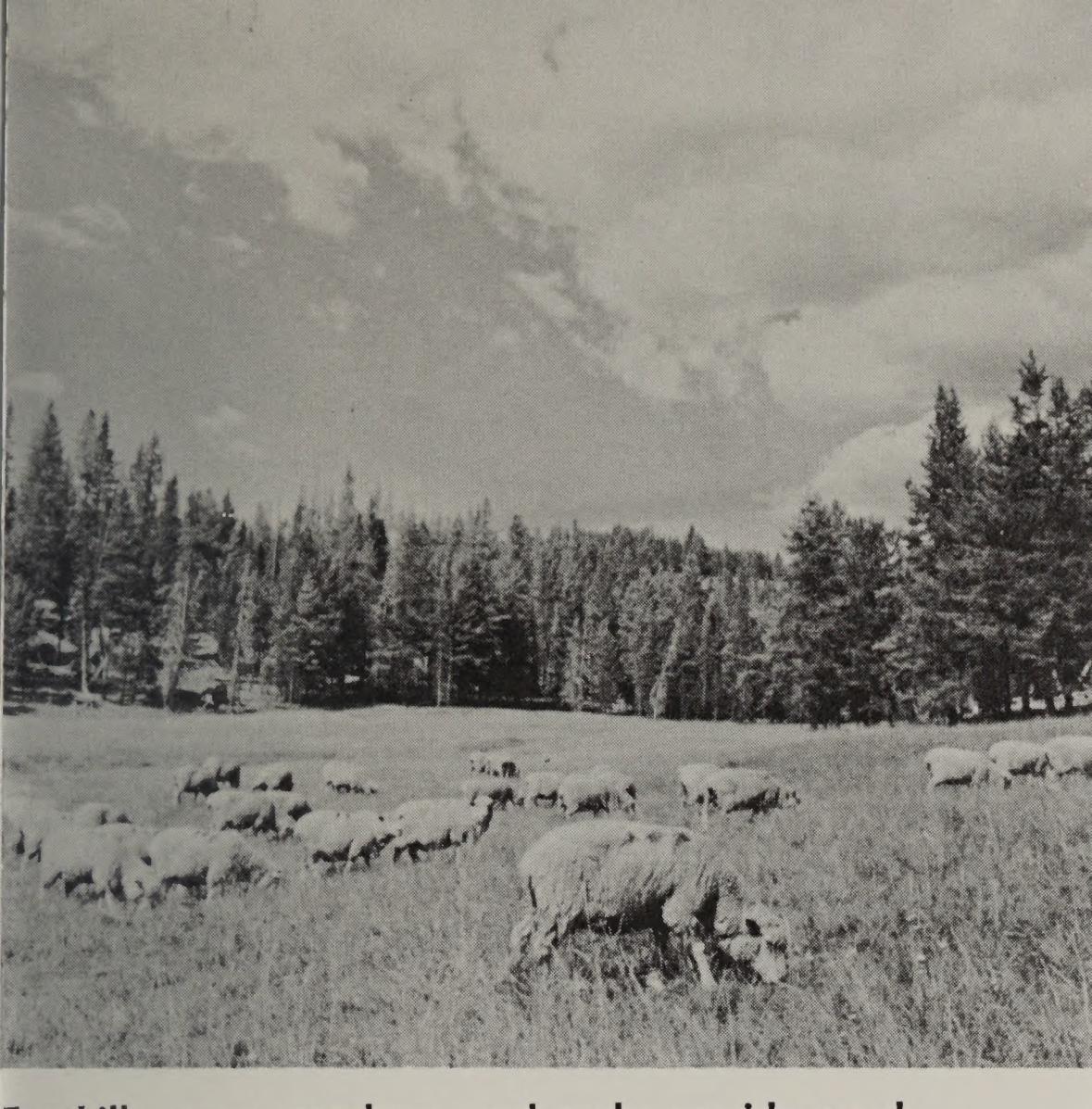
The enterprise was not without its drawbacks, however. With the cattle came men who played free and easy with the branding iron, and shortly rustling was a prominent "profession."

The rustling has about vanished now, but the livestock raising goes on. More than half a million acres of the Ashley National Forest are grazed by about 13,000 cattle and 70,000 sheep each summer. Stockmen are charged a nominal grazing fee based on the past year's selling price of beef cattle and lambs.

Forage, like timber, is managed on a sustained yield basis. Grazing is based on scientific range studies which determine the number of animals that may graze a given area without damaging the vegetation or the soil mantle.



Ute Lookout Tower is manned during the fire season to aid in detecting fires quickly.



Foothills, open meadows, and parks provide good forage for sheep, cattle, and wildlife.

TIMBER

One of the largest bodies of virgin timber in Utah, covering 650,000 acres with an estimated merchantable stand of about 2 billion board feet, lies within the Ashley National Forest. Main species are the lodgepole and ponderosa pine, Engelmann spruce, and Douglas fir. Timber harvesting is rapidly increasing and many people in surrounding communities obtain a livelihood from the cutting and manufacture of timber from the National Forest. As with the other resources, timber harvesting on the National Forests is on a sustained yield basis. Just as a farmer manages his orchard to assure a continuing or increasing crop for future years, the Forest Service must likewise manage its timber stands. Detailed studies to determine the volume and annual growth of timber on the Ashley National Forest indicate that from 30 to 40 million board feet, or enough to build about 3,500 homes, can be harvested year after year indefinitely.

Through improved tree planting procedures, new techniques for increasing tree growth rates, better methods of harvesting, and more efficient control of fires, disease and insects, the Forest Service helps assure timber for the future.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS LANDS OF MANY USES

June 12, 1960, was a land mark in Forest Service history. That day the Multiple-Use and Sustained-Yield Law, Public Law 86-517, was signed by the President. It gave statutory recognition to fundamental principles of land management that had been practiced by the Forest Service throughout its long history. The law directs that the renewable surface resources of the National Forests be developed and administered on a multiple use and sustained yield basis.

The term "multiple use" means different things to different people. This is only natural because the pattern of use varies greatly from place to place as topography, vegetation, soils, and human needs vary.

The objective of multiple use on the National Forests, however, is to obtain the optimum combination of uses and services for the benefit of the American people. National Forest resources include recreation, forage, timber, water, and wildlife. Minerals are a closely-related resource, but classed as non-renewable.

An essential of multiple use is positive, co-ordinated management of the several uses involved, and their deliberate, carefully-planned integration so they will interfere with each other as little as possible and supplement each other as much as possible.

The related practice of sustained yield means perpetuating a high-level annual or periodic output of the various renewable resources without impairing the land's productivity.

